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General Assembly

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Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Letter dated 18 December 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of December 2001 and on behalf of the States members of the League of Arab States, I have the honour to request the resumption of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly to consider illegal Israeli actions in occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(*Signed*) Ahmed **Aboul Gheit**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-70377 (E) 191201 191201

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General Assembly

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Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Letter dated 18 December 2001 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

In my capacity as Chair of the Non-Aligned Movement, I request the resumption of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, to consider illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

Because of the deteriorating situation in the Middle East, we would be pleased if the session could be held as soon as possible.

(*Signed*) Dumisani S. **Kumalo**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

01-70383 (E) 181201

United Nations A/ES-10/132

General Assembly

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Tenth emergency special session

Letter dated 19 December 2001 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly

1. At present 14 Member States are in arrears under the terms of Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations, which states:

> "A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member."

2. The minimum payments necessary to reduce the amounts owed by those Member States on their contributions so that they remain below the gross amount assessed for the preceding two full years (1999 and 2000) are as follows:

Member State	*Minimum payment (United States dollars)*
Burundi	34 977.80[a]
Central African Republic	285 743.00
Comoros	709 495.25[a]
Georgia	6 473 482.00[a]
Guinea-Bissau	424 643.00
Iraq	12 309 245.00
Kyrgyzstan	92 902.33
Liberia	1 041 570.00
Niger	302 582.00
Republic of Moldova	2 646 108.00[a]
Sao Tome and Principe	555 043.00

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Member State	*Minimum payment (United States dollars)*
Somalia	956 343.00
Tajikistan	1 883 224.00
Uzbekistan	873 954.00

[a] By its decision 55/473 C of 25 July 2001, the General Assembly decided that Burundi, the Comoros, Georgia and the Republic of Moldova would be permitted to vote in the Assembly until 30 June 2002.

(*Signed*) Kofi **Annan**
Secretary-General

United Nations A/ES-10/133–S/2001/1239

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Security Council

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21 December 2001

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 21 December 2001 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

In spite of Palestinian attempts at the highest level to achieve a ceasefire and prevent all military attacks, Israel, the occupying Power, continues with its bloody military campaign against the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, committing yet additional war crimes and State terrorism. Since my last letter to you, dated 10 December 2001 (A/ES-10/129-S/2001/1166), Israeli occupying forces have killed 29 more Palestinians. These killings include cases of extrajudiciary executions, wilful killings in cold blood and deaths as a result of Israeli bombardments by fighter jets and helicopter gunships. Israeli occupying forces have also increased their siege on many Palestinian cities and villages, including major cities such as the city of Ramallah.

In this regard, it is highly regrettable that the United Nations Security Council failed to fulfil its primary responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security due to the exercise of veto by one of the permanent members of the Council, during the vote on a draft resolution in the early hours of last Saturday, 15 December 2001. The General Assembly, however, under the formula "United for Peace", resumed the tenth emergency special session on 20 December 2001 and adopted by a large majority the same text of the draft resolution which was presented to the Security Council. The tenth emergency special session also adopted another draft resolution on the Fourth Geneva Convention and the Declaration adopted by the Conference of High Contracting Parties on 5 December 2001 in Geneva, calling on all Members and observers of the United Nations as well as the Organization and its agencies to observe the above-mentioned Declaration.

The tenth emergency special session, in adopting those two important draft resolutions, made the right decision and sent the appropriate message to the occupying Power, to the people under occupation and to the peoples and Governments of the region. Moreover, the resolutions adopted required a follow-up from Members and the United Nations system.

01-71111 (E) 211201

In follow-up of my previous 84 letters to you regarding this grave situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 10 December 2001 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209; A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226; A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239; A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255; A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284; A/ES-10/69-S/2001/295; A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742; A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754; A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783; A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785; A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798; A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812; A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814; A/ES-10/107-S/2001/821; A/ES-10/108-S/2001/826; A/ES-10/111-S/2001/880; A/ES-10/112-S/2001/918; A/ES-10/114-S/2001/928; A/ES-10/115-S/2001/932; A/ES-10/116-S/2001/941; A/ES-10/117-S/2001/971; A/ES-10/118-S/2001/989; A/ES-10/119-S/2001/991; A/ES-10/121-S/2001/1007; A/ES-10/122-S/2001/1024; A/ES-10/123-S/2001/1036; A/ES-10/124-S/2001/1084; A/ES-10/125-S/2001/1092; A/ES-10/126-S/2001/1118; A/ES-10/128-S/2001/1149 and A/ES-10/129-S/2001/1166), I regret to inform you that the 29 Palestinians killed by Israeli occupying forces raise the total number of Palestinians killed since 28 September 2000 to 832. (The names of the martyrs are contained in the annex to the present letter.)

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(*Signed*) Dr. Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 21 December 2001 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem[a] (Monday, 10 December, to Thursday, 20 December 2001)

Monday, 10 December 2001
(in addition to names of martyrs included in letter dated 10 December 2001)

Shady Ahmed Arafa (12 years old)

Tuesday, 11 December 2001

1. Mohammed Khalil Abu Maraheel
2. Mohammed Abdel Qader Jam'an

Wednesday, 12 December 2001

1. Yasser Hassan Abu Namoos
2. Asa'ad Abdel Karim Abu Sittah
3. Saeed Ahmed Abu Sittah
4. Fadel Abu Ebeid
5. Hayat Asa'ad Al-Haytham

Thursday, 13 December 2001

1. Ahmed Mohammed Al-Damisi
2. Ahmed Khamees Al-Masri (15 years old)
3. Ramy Saleh Zo'rob (13 years old)

Friday, 14 December 2001

1. Rizq Sha'baa Abu Khadeejeh
2. Jawad Al-Dams Sha'baa
3. Khaled Yaqoub
4. Mohammed Abdel Aziz Ashour
5. Asa'ad Abu Attiyah
6. Abdel Baset Mohammed Abu Turki
7. Imad El-Dean Al-Omrani

Saturday, 15 December 2001

1. Ahmed Mohammed Al-Basyouni
2. Yussef Shawki Al-Najjar (11 years old)
3. Mohammed Abu Zaher (16 years old)
4. Ammar Mohammed Al-Ghaleez (16 years old)
5. Sa'eed Abd Rabbo Dawood

[a] The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 832.

Sunday, 16 December 2001

Abdallah Ibrahim Al-Tarawa

Monday, 17 December 2001

1. Munjed Selman
2. Mohammed Jum'an (13 years old)
3. Yaqoub Edkayek

Thursday, 20 December 2001

1. Deeb Asa'ad Farawy
2. Mohammed Saeed Hawash

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Security Council

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Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 26 December 2001 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On Christmas Eve, Israel, the occupying Power, used military measures to obstruct the attendance by the President of the Palestinian Authority of religious observances in Bethlehem. This step, which was made public, represents gross and severe violations of the agreements reached between the Palestinian and Israeli sides along with the principle of freedom of movement and freedom of access to holy places. It is a direct attack on the Presidency of the Authority and an insult to Palestinian national dignity that meant to provoke a reaction, thus ensuring the continuation of the cycle of violence.

The Israeli government has crossed a red line with regard to dealing with the Palestinian Authority and its elected President, in light of existing agreements. The Israeli government must understand that reneging on the requirements of the recognition of the Palestinian Authority and its rights can only destroy the historical mutual recognition reached between the Palestinian and Israeli sides in 1993, for which the Israeli government will bear full legal and political responsibility. Israel can not have it both ways, and the Palestinian Authority might find itself obliged to deal with it solely as an occupying Power.

On another important issue, Israel, the occupying Power, up until now has not responded positively to the measures taken by the Palestinian Authority to ensure a ceasefire and the ensuing declaration by some Palestinian groups of the cessation of suicide bombings in Israel. In fact, the occupying Power continues with its military campaign and it is also trying to achieve the illegitimate goal of branding violent acts in the Occupied Palestinian Territory as terrorism. Resistance to foreign occupation has always been and will always remain legitimate. In the Palestinian case, Israeli settlers illegally brought by the occupying Power to the Occupied Territory remain the responsibility of the occupying Power and cannot be regarded as protected persons under international law. Those settlers are illegal and will remain so until they leave with the end of occupation.

01-71678 (E) 261201

The Palestinian Authority, however, out of its commitment to the negotiated settlement within the peace process, remains committed to the ceasefire and remains opposed to violence, even in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem. However, Israeli attempts to legitimize the illegal presence of settlers and to undermine the clear legal case of the Occupied Palestinian Territory are absolutely rejected. Furthermore, Israel's persistence in its military campaign against the Palestinian people, if continued, can only lead to a Palestinian reaction and legitimate Palestinian resistance. The world has been aware of the utmost seriousness of the two issues mentioned above and while we hold Israel responsible, we hope that the international community can do its part to save the situation in the interest of peace in the Middle East.

In follow-up of my previous 85 letters to you regarding this grave situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 21 December 2001 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209; A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226; A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239; A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255; A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284; A/ES-10/69-S/2001/295; A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742; A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754; A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783; A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785; A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798; A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812; A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814; A/ES-10/107-S/2001/821; A/ES-10/108-S/2001/826; A/ES-10/111-S/2001/880; A/ES-10/112-S/2001/918; A/ES-10/114-S/2001/928; A/ES-10/115-S/2001/932; A/ES-10/116-S/2001/941; A/ES-10/117-S/2001/971; A/ES-10/118-S/2001/989; A/ES-10/119-S/2001/991; A/ES-10/121-S/2001/1007; A/ES-10/122-S/2001/1024; A/ES-10/123-S/2001/1036; A/ES-10/124-S/2001/1084; A/ES-10/125-S/2001/1092; A/ES-10/126-S/2001/1118; A/ES-10/128-S/2001/1149; A/ES-10/129-S/2001/1166 and A/ES-10/133-S/2001/1239).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dr. Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

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Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Letter dated 28 December 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Maldives to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

As you would be aware, in order to heed your request to shorten the statements and to facilitate the work of the General Assembly, the Permanent Representative of the Maldives to the United Nations Hussain Shihab, did not read out the statement of the Maldives during the debate of the resumed tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly to consider the agenda item entitled "Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory", held on 20 December 2001.

Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to request you to kindly issue the attached statement as an official document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly to consider the item entitled "Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory" (see annex).

(*Signed*) Ahmed **Khaleel**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

01-71867 (E) 020102

Annex to the letter dated 28 December 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Maldives to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

Statement by His Excellency Mr. Hussain Shihab, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Maldives to the United Nations at the resumed tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, on the agenda item entitled "Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory", 20 December 2001, New York

The start of the Madrid peace process nearly a decade ago seemed to herald a new and hopeful era for the resolution of the question of Palestine, or so the international community thought. Hopes were high then when the international community started to witness what appeared to be the beginning of the end of Israeli occupation of Palestine. Many thought that the first steps taken at the time would lead to a process of good faith negotiations, resulting finally in the establishment of a Palestinian State, with secure borders for both Palestine and Israel. But those hopes appear to have been razed to the ground.

The international community has been witnessing an unprecedented deterioration of the situation in Palestine, fanned by a systematic policy of provocation and aggression by the Israeli Government. Much of what has been achieved over the past years has been unravelled as a result of the confrontational path chosen by the current Israeli Government.

The right of the Palestinian people to an independent State is today recognized by the entire international community. That is a reality that cannot be ignored. Israel must withdraw from all occupied Palestinian territories in accordance with all relevant Security Council resolutions. It must respect the rights of the Palestinian people living in the occupied territories. The provocative policy of unlawful seizure and destruction of Palestinian property by the Israeli armed forces must be condemned by the whole international community. The Israeli Government, through its acts of aggression and use of excessive force, political assassinations, the destruction of vital installations and infrastructure, blockades and economic suffocation of the Palestinian people, aims at frustrating the prospects of a Palestinian State. The international community cannot and should not tolerate this situation.

The path to peace in the Middle East lies solely through negotiation, as violence only breeds more violence. The current situation in the region, with a spiralling cycle of violence causing untold suffering to innocent civilians on both sides, underscores the futility of abandoning the negotiating table for the battlefield. My country also joins the international community in condemning unequivocally any and all acts of terrorism perpetrated by those individuals or groups against the peace process. The Palestinian issue has never been at a more frightening or dangerous stage, as the parties lose confidence in each other as peace partners. The international community must act, and act now, to ensure that the current escalation of violence in the region is curbed immediately. We believe that the co-sponsors of the peace process, especially the United States of America, must stay actively

engaged in the peace process and help direct the parties away from confrontation and towards cooperation.

My country has consistently supported the just struggle of the Palestinian people to regain their legitimate right to self-determination and to return to their own land from which they were driven away through occupation, as well as to the establishment of a State of their own. We believe that the provisions of the Sharm el-Sheikh agreements and the recommendations of the Mitchell report remain a credible and effective road map towards the attainment of peace for both parties, providing for the establishment of a Palestinian State and ensuring security to Israel through recognized borders. However, the implementation of these agreements depends upon genuine commitment to the agreements.

The Maldives firmly believes that the solution to the Palestinian crisis lies in the cessation of Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories and the establishment of a Palestinian State on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and the principle of land for peace. The international community must spare no efforts in guiding the parties to this goal, which would ensure peace, prosperity and the opportunity to live in dignity for all the people in the region.